City Owes \$1,300,000,000 and Has Only \$302,000,000 on Hand.

SKYSCRAPER LIMIT BELIEVED REACHED

EW YORK, June 28 .- With the statement of the controler that New York owes upward of \$1,-100,000,000, father Knickerbocker easily becomes the greatest municipal deprer In the world. Indeed, his indebtedness is as great as the national debt. Against

In the world. Indeed, his indebtedness is as great as the national debt. Against this enormous indebtedness father knickerbocker has in his coffers about \$392,000,000 which could be used toward paying off the debt, and much interest has been taken of inte of possible plans by which if such a step became necessary the remaining billion could be taken care of. Among the most ingenious is that of bridge tolis. What the city has put into the spans across the East river equals the price paid by the United States for all the land it has acquired by purchase west of the Mississippi river.

In case of hard times or any unexpected demand for funds the city could exact z toll from the million people who use these bridges every day. The revenue from this source alone should be sufficient to pay off the city's indebtedness. Another great asset is the roal estate which the city owns, its book value at present amounting to marrly \$500,000,000. Much of this, of course, is in "longitudinal parkways which total \$75,000 feet in length, or about 50 miles. This great stretch of parkways finaked by fine roadways and walks if inid out along the Hudmon would stretch from this city to West Point, with a cost of nearly \$12,000,000. So while New York's debt may at first seem staggering Father Knickerbocker is by no means on the verge of bankruptcy.

Smoke Question is Up.

Whether or not mere man shall be deprived of his precious privilege of smoking on the four rear seats of open street cars is the question around which a merry war is being waged. The anti smokers, led by a Dr. Pease, whose antipathy to the weed is so keen that he is reported to have left a banquet because a girl recited a poem by James Whitcomb Riley in which mention is made of smoke wreaths, demand that all smoking in or about any rallroad, street car line, or ferry house under the jurisdiction of the public service commission be prohibited by law.

At the first bearing, held before the commissioner, most of Dr. Pease's sup-

At the first hearing, held before the At the first bearing, held before the commissioner, most of Dr. Pease's supporters were women but the opposition came entirely from the sex which is permitted to amoke in public. They used no arguments to back them up in their opposition, but ridicale, and one of them had the hardihood to try to change the tenor of the proceedings by asking that the order be amended so as to regulie the railroad companies to provide more smoking accommodations than they do.

Humor was added to the situation by one man who waved a bunch of couone man who waved a bunch of coupens, such as are given away with
cigarets and eigars and protested that
he was not allowed to smoke at home
or in his office and that the open curs
were the only available place left
since he never walked "I represent
the great coupen collectors of New
Tork," said he. "My dearest wish is
to own a yacht. For years I have
been saving coupens to get one. But
if I can't somke at home or in the subway or at the office, and if you now
prevent me smoking on the street cars,
how can I ever get that yacht."

Skyscraper Limit Reached.

Low can I ever get that yacht?"

Skyscraper Limit Renched.

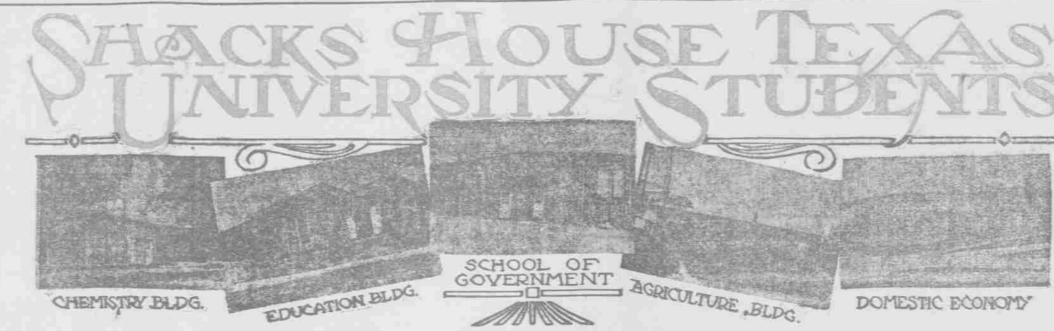
That New York's skyscrapers may have reached their limit in spite of the fact that all sorts of wild guesses are made as to their beight 20 years from now, is indicated by the organized move being made by merchants whose places of business front on Fifth average. Practically all of the large cities of the world have already taken steps to restrict the height of buildings. New York is the last, almost to make reguto restrict the height of buildings. New York is the last, almost to make regulations to this end. Much data on the subject has been gathered by the Fifth avenue association which will be placed before the newly created combisity of limiting the height of buildings in this city. The report is to be made within six months. The Fifth avenue association has advocated openly the limiting of building on that thoroughfare to not more than 125 feet. The question which it raises now is whether a law making restriction to cover Fifth avenue alone will be concover Fifth avenue alone will be con-stitutional. The opinion seems to be that a general law covering the whole

Father of Apartment Houses, The death here of John H. Trenor has taken from New York the father has taken from New York the faiher of its apartment houses, which now number far into the thousands. It was in the early 70% or something like 40 years ago, that apartment houses patterned after Trener's experiment began to spring up in the city. It was predicted that 'French flats,' as they were then called, would nave the way for French morals, which meant that the community was fast going to the dogs. It is not easy to say what effect apartments have had on morals, but they certainly have proved a blessing to countless families of moderate means and home making instincts. In addition to being the father of the apartment house idea, Mr. Trenor was a famous dancing master many years aparament access then, are trenor was
a famous dancing master many years
ago. He taught the dignified square
camees then in vogue, as well as the
walts, the galop, the mazurka and the
schottlache, as different from the tango
and the turkey trot as the New York
of that day is different from the modof that day is different from the mod-ern city of flat dwellers. Among his people were such well known men as Chauhery Depew and W. K. Vanderbill. When Mr. Trenor was teaching New Yorkers how to dance, the wealthy and welltodo lived in houses of their own, those in moderate circumstances inhabited boarding houses and the poor were housed in squalid, unsanitary tenement houses. The apariment houses have proved a potent influence in bettering these conditions.

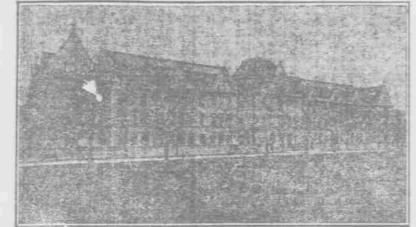
Growth of Vandeville Great.

How great the vandeville class of entertainment in this city has become is strikingly illustrated by the latest report of the city bureau of Beenses, which shows that during the year ending May I commissions aggregating \$500,000 were paid to employment agents by vaudeville performers.

The report also indicates why there continues to be a scarcity of household servants and incidentally brings out the fact that the exportation of Growth of Vandeville Great.



EL PASO HERALI



University of Chicago, Educational Building Bulk by Endowment

Austin, Tex., June 28.—These wooden buildings, adorning the campus of the University of Texas, typify the strained condition of all the state-supported, edeactional eleemasynary, and penal institutions. Ninety-five per cent of the state buildings in Texas the state fire insurance heard has pronounced fire traps. Some of these as the main building of the University of Texas are more dangerous than was the triquois theater. Nineteen of these unsafe buildings burned to the ground in the last two years.

To replace state buildings and to erect additional ones needed at the various institutions it will be necessary to change the Texas constitution.

stitutions it will be necessary to change the Texas constitution.

The proposed amendment to article 3, sections 49 and 52 of that document will give this relief. The amendment authorizes the state university, including the sgricultural and mechanical college at College Station and the medical college at college of fare-proof buildings. These bonds are to be secured by university property and paid off from the income of this property. In this way all bonds will be refunded within 30 years without cost to the people.

ple.

The amendment will also allow the legistative to issue bonds for buildings at the four state normal schools and the college of industrial arts.



New High School Building, Waco, Texas Built by Bond Issue

Gettysburg Battlefield to Be Scene of Great Love Feast Tuesday.

PROVISIONS ARE MADE FOR 48,000

ETTYSBURG, Pa., July 28 .- With a tented city spread over the historic battlefield of Gettysburg, everything is in readiness for the semi-centennial celebration of the but-tie which will begin on next Tuesday and conclude on the Fourth of July. 18,000 veterans of both the north and south, who 50 years ago faced each other in the most historic battle of the civil war. The United States army has erected over 5000 tents for the accommodation of surviving veterans who will congregate in a huge peace festival for four days of the coming week and draw closer those bonds of friendship and peace which unite this country into one wast unit.

Forms Strong Contrast.
The modern camp equipment, with is sanitary arrangements designed for the greatest possible amount of com-fort and health for those encamped. forms a strong contrast to the two camps of 1863, when both armies were just beginning to learn the art of war and were undergoing bardships of the worst sort in their crude camps. The modern tents with the background

from the same tables.

To Hold Great Campfire.

The program for the entertainment of the veterans and the thousands of spectators who will be on hand to witness the ceramonies has been divided into four sections, one for each day. Tuesday, July 1, will be known as "Veterans Day" and all surviving veterans are to be participants in a great campaare to be participants in a great camp-fire, presided over by the commanders-inchief of the Grand Army of the Re-public and the United Confederate Vet-

erans.

Wednesday will be known as "Mil-itary Day" and the exercises will be under the chiefofstaff of the United under the chiefofstaff of the United States army. Special detachments of each branch of the army have ben detailed by the secretary of war, and representatives of the various state national guard troops will participate. The exercises on Thursday, which will be known as "Civic Day," will be under the personal supervision of the governor of Pennsylvania, the participants to be the governors of the various states, their staffs and the general us states, their staffs and the general

public.

President Will be Absent. President Will be Absent.
Friday, July 1, has approprintely been designated as "National Day." The chief justice of the supreme court will preside and members of the cabinet, the vice president speaker of the house of representatives, justices of the supreme court and the congressional computer will be the guests of bener. preme court and the congressional committee will be the guests of bonor. President Wilson was to have been a guest of honor also, but the pressure of business would not permit of his being present. Some official will be designated to take his pince and deliver an address in the merring and lay the cornersione of the peace monument at noon. The ceremonies on this day will be ushered in by a mass meeting at 10 octock at which a prayer will be offered, a great chorus and the people will sing the national song and various addresses will be made. Including the reading of the famous Lincoln Gettysburg address. The exertises will conclude with the laying of the cornerstone of the peace memorial at noon.

Scarcely had the legislature of the fine country and the prosecution of James L.

The report also indicates why there continues to be a scarcity of household servants and indicating trips of the continues to be a scarcity of household servants and indicating trips of the scarcity of the

army, to supply it with sufficient water and sanitary arrangements, to equip an emergency hospital to bundle the sick and injured, to see that proper transportation facilities are provided and to figure all these things out to the minutest detail so that no confusion will result has been an enormous task.

The major portion of the encampment has been creeted, only a few of the minor details remain to be completed before Tuesday, when the camp will be thrown open. The tented city has been constructed, not on the government reservation, but on contiguous tracts of private land, which the government has rented for the purpose. The camp comprises an area of 190 acres on which stand over 6,000 tents. There are 67 field hospital and infirmary tents, 30 bakery tents and six hure storage tents, representing a monetary-value of almost \$250,000.

In the sleeping tents are 45,000 cois. 48,000 blankets, 15,000 tin wash basins. 15,000 candles and 7000 galvanized from buckets fro drinking water. This equipment weighs about a million and a hair pounds and its total value is about \$220,000.

Flans for Feediag the Veterans. The major portion of the encampment

Plans for Freding the Veterans.

The comissary department, for the feeding of the veterans, consists of 30 bakeries, 490 army ranges and outfits for cooking, with nearly 1,000,000 pounds of foodstuffs, including meats, vegetables, bread, butter, coffee, tea, etc. Eight hundred cooks, as many assistant cooks and 130 bakers will prepare the food under the supervision of

sistant cooks and 130 bakers will prepare the food under the supervision of a commisary and four asistants, detailed from the war department.

Mess kits to the number of 50,000 have been provided for the veterans, each kit including an enameled plate, a in cup, kuife, fork and spoon. These kits alone coat the government \$21,000 and the veterans will be allowed to retain them as sonvenirs of the occasion.

In addition to the fleid bospitals in the camp, a general hospital has been erected outside. Inside the camp there will be 130 army surgeons and a complete ambulance curpa. To safeguard the health of the veterans, the water supply and sanitary arrangements have been most carefully detailed. Three artesian wells have been driven, capable of giving a supply of 1,000,000 callons of pure water a day. The lighting of the camp streets will be supplied by \$400 tungsten lamps of 75 candle power. which will consume \$5000 worth of electricity during the four days. Brooms, rakes, spades, picks, garbage cams, and other camp cleaning squipment have cost the government almost \$2,000.

All Free to Veterans.

Every state in the union is sending

Cripple Crees, Colo., June 28.—Death halted the prosecution of James L. Bacon, resident of this city and former

American Army Force in Island Possessions Is Not Adequate.

ENEMY COULD TAKE ISLANDS WITH EASE

ASHINGTON, D. C., June 28 .-It is not generally known that one out of every five soldlers in the United States army is held con-

of the cases of the control of the control of the control of the cases of the control of the cases of the case of

Visuyan Group Unprotected.

The Visuyan group is equally defenceless, if not more so. For these southern Islands have no Corregidor, no eastern Gibraliar to defend them. The populous and rich islands of Hollo, Cebu, Negros. Panay and Leyte would fall like a juicy plum into the mailed fist of any conquerer. There are not ever 5000 American soldiers in the entire Visayan group and there are no fortifications and no warships to protect several hundred miles of east.

There are a few thousand troops on the island of Mindanao and scattered throughout the Sulu seas, but this force is not even sufficient to keep the wild Moro warriors in subjection, and hero again we have no fortifications and no warships other than a wheezing gunboat here and there. A force sufficient to really pacify Mindanao never has been given its military commanders. We have been in the islands over 13 years, and while Luron and the Visayan group are placeful, the Moro country is not and never has been. One or more tribes always are in conflict with American troops at some place in Mindanao.

Dajo, which is the crater of an extinct volcano. American soldlers had to scale this mountain in the face of a steady fire of More cannon, rifles and shotguns. The ascent was further impeded by pits lightly covered with brush through which the soldlers fell and were impaied upon sharp and joisoned wooden spikes. Machine guns were lifted to the rim of the crater only by the use of block and tackle. The More women were dressed in pantaions and jackets like the men, with their hair concealed beneath their turbana. Every woman was a fighting "And what was their reward? A

Dajo, which is the crater of an extinct

amless newspaper man, wiring his count of the battle to the United sites, concluded: 'Wanton alanghter women and children by the Ameri-Army Has Thankless Job.

Of course there are those who would lissent from this characterization. But

Line clevator boy at the Paso Del Norte hotel. Vela, dressed in a green uniform and a big "E" on his breast, rides up and down in the express elevator at the hotel, which poles between port lobby and the roor garden. Because business was a little dull Friday he kept account of the number of round trips he made to the top of the big hotel building. By actual count, made on a piece of paper with a stander on duty, if his little journers were spiked regother, the elevator boy would have ridden the equal of a trip to the Valley Inn in his elevator cur if it had been on wheels and had speeded down the country road.

Length TRIPS DAILY

Bonapartists and Legitimiets during a performance at the Comedie Francaise a kundred years ago, when the rival parton during the twicence that henceforth it was made to compulsory that all sticks, umbrellas and anything else that could be used as a weapon be deposited in the cleak-room.

The custom then originated has to-day developed into the female ushers, who show theater goers to their seats and limit them programs, and who if an adequate tip is not at once forth-coming, make the antorianate pleasure seeker so uncomfortable by their unconcessed scornful attitude that he hurries to pay tenfold to be relieved of the embarrassment.

France to Banish Slot Machines.

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France to Banish Slot Machines.

The France to Banish Slot Machines.

The Cananes and Legitimiets during a performance at the Comedie Francaise in the illustreation of prisoners at the Comedie Francaise in the Illustreation of prisoners at the Cananes.

Cananes, Sonera the Japanese authorities may be cleared up conclusively.

Cananes, Sonera the Japanese authorities may be clear

Startles International Council of Women With Violent Speech.

# NOT UNDERSTOOD BUT IS APPLAUDED

Paris, France, June 18.—A conat the inaugural meeting of the Congress of the Women's International council held at the Sorbonne, by the indian female revolutionary, Carma.

By some means not clearly estabished. Carma obtained a seat on the platform between the Australian and Canadian delegates. The British and Colonial representatives were somewhat surplised to see the Indian woman at down whenever the band played "God Save the King," but thought at first that her conduct was due to inadvertence or some uninten-

Work of American Mission Workers in Japan Is Appreciated by People.

## EMPRESS PROUD OF JAPANESE BABIES

OKIO, Japan, June 28.—Friends. of Rev. D. Crosby Greens, one of the most active and prominent American missionaries in Japan, are congratulating him upon his decoration by the emperor of Japan with the order of the "Rising Sun," third class in recognition of his services to Japan extending over nearly half a century. Dr. Greens came to Japan in 1869, representing the American Mission board, and devoted himself to missionary work for II years before he became a professor in the Doshisha coilege at Kyoto. If was 25 years ago that Dr Greene came to Tokio to resume his activities in the missionary rield Today at 70 he is both active and eager in his work and his fine personality continues to win him friends among both Japanese and

foreigners

Work of Americans Noticeable.

The part that American missionaries have played in the development of Inpan is evidenced in many ways. None have played in the development of Japan is evidenced in many ways None was more striking than the tribute recently paid to Rev. Chy MacCauley, who is known as the pionost Unitarian worker in Japan. Like Dr. Greene, Mr. MacCauley has just attained his Toth birthday anniversary, and his friends gathered around a dinner table properly to observe the event. Dr. MacCauley came to Japan in 1883 to start the Unitarian mission in Tokio in response to an invitation from a group of prominent Japanese publicists and educators. He is an ardent traveler and knows every nook and corner of the Japanese empire.

Dr. MacCauley sums up his mission in Japan as that of putting before the Japanese a rational interpretation of Christianity as a forceful factor in western civilization, with the hope that thereby the Japanese may discover in it a peculiarly helpful and needful source of national power and prosperity.

Love the Emperce.

Love the Emperce.

An incident which explains forcibly the great devotion of the Japanese to their monarch recently occurred in a village in the prefecture of Chiba, where a schoolmaster lost his life in attempting to rescue a portrait of the amounts.

emperor.

A fire broke out in the village, and before a strong wind the flames spread to the school-house, in which was a portrait of the emperor. Mr. Ogura,